

Lord Abinger.
Lord Brougham then withdrew his motion, and
the lordsships adjourned.

Interesting and Important Letter from Richard Allen.

DUBLIN, 21st of 24 mo. 1842.

Dear Friend,

I have been thus longly on this branch of Irish slavery action, because I think it is important that should be in possession of the continued sympathy which exists towards you and your cause.

Thanks for your excellent comments on the extraordinary paragraph in Charles E. Lister's book. What I think of such sentiments as these should come from the lips of the pen of an American abolitionist!

I know the dreadful meaning of these words; but I would sooner see the children of my race born to the heritage of southern slavery, than to see them subjected to the blighting bondage of the poor English operative's life. Yes—I read this one passage, and threw down the book, exclaiming, 'The man who wrote this cannot be an abolitionist.' To that opinion I must hold still.

The sentiment, if a true one, appears to me to cut at the root of our great principle of action. No wonder that every slaveholder of the South should seize it as a special 'windfall.' What! that one calling himself an American abolitionist—one who came over to the great gathering in London to assert the inalienable birthright of every man to freedom, should go home with the language on his lips, that he had seen slaves less tolerable than slavery! I, for one, thoroughly disclaim all unity with such sentiment. And while the thought crosses my mind, I wish, my friend, that Americans would hold faster their republican notions, and not be so ready to give 'my Lord's' titles, the moment you fancy you find one in a sprig of aristocracy.

This does not become you. We expect Americans to show forth their contempt of titles, and such flimsy stuff among us. But has Charles Edward Lister, in reflecting on the 'worse condition' of the English artisan than the American slave, (slavery on the comparison?) queried how much of our misery is self-inflicted? On this point, let me quote the following extract from a letter I have received from my friend John Murray, of Glasgow.

'When Sir Robert Peel looks into our national expenditure for intoxicating drinks and tobacco, can he believe the nation is in such a starving state as it is said to be, when we imported from 5th of January, 1840, to 5th January, 1841, forty millions of bushels of grain, and destroyed in those poisonous drinks fifty-two millions of bushels—a million (1) only, per week—twelve millions more than we imported; and yet we drink it, rather than eat it!'

It is idle to conceal it, that much of our misery is self-inflicted. The dreadful, self-inflicted curse of drunkenness is the form of slavery under which Englishmen groan. It is more galling than even southern slavery; but then, it is self-inflicted, and there is the gulf over which the comparison cannot pass. But let me not be misunderstood. I labor the Corn Laws. I look on them as standing between the Creator and his gifts to man. I feel the Anti-Corn Law question to be the leading home philanthropic subject of the day. I think it will become the champion of universal freedom—and your loved George Thompson—to be engaged, untriflingly, and almost superhumanly, (as regards the extent of his labors,) in this great question; but let us never forget to take temperance in our right hand, and remind the people that neither cheap bread nor universal suffrage will ever make them more than more miserable, so long as they groan as tens of thousands of them do when they have the means to indulge in it, in the self-inflicted curse of drunkenness. My creed is this—free trade all the world over. Providence has decreed that some of his gifts shall come to perfection in one part of the world—some in another. It surely would be madness for the Laplanders to attempt to raise grapes, or the Italians, furs; let them exchange their commodities, and they husband their strength and their resources.

Observe you have had Lord Morpeth amongst you—(I suppose, thanks for that excellent allusion in the Liberator, to the sprig of French nobility, the Prince de Joinville,) and that you are much pleased with him. I trust he will bring back higher and more unvarnished views of abolition, and of peace, than he took with him; for I cannot forget that it was a whig ministry that imposed the heavy debt of twenty millions on us most unjustly, as the price of West India negro freedom; and the more I reflect on that act, protested against as it was by a large body of delegates—the more I regard it as a most pernicious precedent. I cannot forget, either, that he (Lord M.) was a member of the Government who opposed the majority of three, which declared the apprenticeship abolished—that it was the late Government, too, that commenced that atrocity of atrocities, the Chinese war—that opposed the abolition of capital punishment—that could bring forward no thorough measure for the repeal of the Corn Laws! Let me not be too severe, but I must be just. I greatly admire Lord Morpeth's private character, but from many of the acts of the ministry of which he formed a part, better thought it was than a Tory government, I must widely dissent.

We are just over the bustle of a contested election, but we hear of no drunkenness. Lord Morpeth was the popular candidate, and the unsuccessful one—for the Tory influence is very strong here. Had he been a more thoroughgoing reformer, he would probably, however, have been elected. I have been much struck with a passage in a letter of a friend of mine, who, in lamenting over the defection of an influential gentleman in his neighborhood, who was often on the right side, says—'It is a great pity that such a man should be so grievously trammelled by expediency. His talents and force of character would give him immense influence for good, as they do now for evil; for I think a man that is half right, yet very positive on all subjects, and always on all subjects ready for compromise, is about as mischievous as one that is altogether wrong.' I think there is much in this passage worthy of our serious consideration and adoption. I was glad to see the following, too, in the same letter—'Never was I so convinced of the vital importance of the Peace principle to the symmetry of the Christian character.' Yes! the principles of Peace, of non-resistance, are spreading. If I cannot touch that interesting subject further in this letter, I gladly record my conviction of its onward progress in many minds.

The right of search! Surely, your government is all wrong on this. What a misery it is to have a country, like America, represented by a slaveholder and a 'reputed slave breeder.' What can such a man know of national honor? Where is the difference between breeding slaves, and selling them to the far South, and bringing them from Africa? Is it to be expected that the individual who practices and upholds the latter, will be very nice about national honor when slavery is concerned? No. I, for one, look with sorrow, but with no surprise at such a man covering the pirate and the foreign slave trader with the American flag. The employment of the two parties are kindred; but I marvel much that the 'all men are born equal' declarations can submit to such prostitution of their flag. Nothing but the presence of a widely extended pro-slavery feeling would allow it to be tolerated amongst them.

We have read with much interest the case of the Creole, and have memorialized Lord Aberdeen, that the nineteen mutineers, as they are generally styled, shall be treated in every respect as if they were of the aristocratic color. Most cordially do I thank Lord Morpeth for his enlightened views on this subject, as reported in the New York Herald. Doubtless, these men will be set free. What a terrible blow such occurrences as this must give to the 'peculiar institution' of the South! They must make it totter to its very centre.

The Chinese War? Goes on, increasing in barbarity—in wickedness. The poor 'Orientals' have no chance against Christian Britain in the trade of war. They, poor people, had so far got hold of a bad system, as to collect together a great quantity of cannons and warlike stores, but they know not how to use them. The capture of Amoy, with its 500 pieces of cannon, &c. &c., without the loss of a single English soldier, abundantly proves it. The conquest of a portion of China is now talked of—(it would not be admitted at first)—but there is such a thing as national retribution, and Britain may well tremble at the thought. 'Ten righteous would have saved a city.' England will yet, I believe, want all her 'righteous' to avert the divine judgments for her multiplied deeds of wrong! How melancholy is the comparison! Christian England famous for the art of war—beaten China for the cultivation of peace!

The Royal Christening! What brings that to the front? Simply this. The rousing thoughts, that while thousands and tens of thousands were lavished in useless and profligate expenditure, the people are starving in masses; that while the banquet tables groined beneath the weight of two millions sterling worth of plate—while every expense that luxury could suggest was incurred, to receive, (in a manner worthy of England!) the sovereign of Prussia, the man who, recent of his public father's example, has renewed the system of capital punishment, and lately commanded that a fellow-creature should be broken on the wheel!—there were tens of thousands in the lowest state of destitution, both mentally and physically, through the lavished misappropriation of the nation's wealth.

Affectionately farewell, RICHARD ALLEN.

Good News from England and Ireland! By the arrival of the steamer Unicorn at this port, we have received a large number of English and Irish newspapers from our attentive friends on that side of the Atlantic—in all of which we find matter deeply interesting to us, and intimately connected with the anti-slavery enterprise. A most interesting letter from our friend RICHARD ALLEN, of Dublin, may be found in the preceding columns. It is perfectly characteristic of his pure spirit, his warm heart, his enlarged philanthropy. Some paragraphs contained in it we have been obliged to defer till our next number.

We are animated and strengthened to learn, that the Repealers in Ireland, with DANIEL O'CONNELL at their head, are determined to give no quarter to American slavery, or any of its abettors; and that they are not to be bribed into silence, by any donations that may be sent over to them from this side of the water. We wait to see whether the Boston Pilot or the Catholic Diary will be fair and honest enough to convey this intelligence to their readers. But they are base and servile in spirit, and will do all that they can to injure the anti-slavery movement here, (for base and servile purposes,) that is so justly dear to the hearts of Daniel O'Connell and Father Mathew.

By an oversight, we are unable to present to our readers, to-day, the Letter of John O'Connell, (to which reference is made by Richard Allen) on the subject of American slavery. Its tone is strong and uncompromising against the 'hideous system' of American slavery. He says that the Repeal Association is preparing a report on this subject, which shall be immediately printed, and given the widest circulation in our power among our countrymen, both at home and abroad! This is nobly consistent. What will the Pilot say to this?

It will be seen, by a sketch of a debate that has taken place in the House of Lords, that the British Government will not surrender the self-announced freedom of the Creole. *Laus Deo!* Now let John Tyler and Daniel Webster call upon the North to go to war with England to protect the hellish slave trade—if they dare!

The Irish Address. WASHINGTON, March 11, 1842. To the Editor of the Liberator: DEAR SIR—The great Irish Address is creating a sensation among what is called the political Irish, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to keep the Address from the minds of the Irish people in this country, either by suppression, or by pre-occupying them with a furious prejudice on the subject. One of the expedients for the latter purpose is to charge the whole affair with fraud, first by denying positively that O'Connell signed it at all; and then by declaring that it is impossible Father Mathew should have signed it, because his sacerdotal vows utterly forbid his interfering with any political affair whatever! I think it would be well to fortify the profane authenticity of the document as far as may be.

Yours, OBSERVER.

REMARKS. A denial that the Emerald Isle floats above water would be just as venacious as the assertion, that the Irish Address is not a genuine production! The people of this country shall yet have abundant opportunities to be satisfied on this point! Even Bishop Hughes, the Catholic prelate of New York, has the folly and assurance to declare, (through the columns of the Courier and Enquirer) that it is his 'decided impression' that the Address 'is not authentic!' But, should it prove to be genuine, he pronounces it to be 'the duty of every naturalized Irishman to resist and repudiate the Address with indignation!' That recent Bishop shall hear a voice from Ireland, in reply to this insult, that shall make him cover for shame!

In regard to the 'sacerdotal' vows of Father Mathew, we have only to say, that appended to the Address, besides his own name, are the signatures of Catholic bishops, clergymen and priests. Richard Allen communicates to us the following extract of a letter from 'a humble individual' who procured a very small portion of the signatures: 'HAROLD'S CROSS, Oct. 27, 1841. 'Near Dublin. 'Sir—Herewith you have a sheet signed by 87 persons, 25 of whom are Roman Catholic clergymen; and of these clergymen, 7 are Parish Priests. The 12th name (3d column) is the signature of the Rev. A. O'Connell, P. P. of St. Michael's and St. John's in this city. The 15th signature (2d column) is that of the Rev. Robert Forster, P. P. of Roman in France, Diocese of Evreux, in Normandy. The eighth signature (1st column) is that of our own celebrated abolitionist, Dr. Madden. I feel much pleasure in reflecting that, with the present sheet, I have handed in (amongst others) signatures of one Catholic Bishop, and of 72 Catholic priests, and have only to add, that the greatest willingness to sign was exhibited, as soon as they were told the purpose of the address. I remain, Sir, &c.'

Tribute to the Memory of James Forten. At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, (without distinction of complexion,) convened pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of expressing their condolence with the family of the late Mr. JAMES FORTEN, Sen.; also the irreparable loss sustained by the community in the demise of the venerable and deeply respected fellow-citizen, held on Monday afternoon, March 7, 1842, at the 1st Presbyterian Church in 7th street—the meeting was organized by calling the Rev. Stephen Smith to the chair, and the appointment of Stephen H. Gloucester and Isaac I. White, Secretaries. The President stated the object of the meeting in a brief, and impressive address, when, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed: Daniel A. Payne, Henry C. Wright, Charles W. Gardner, John P. Burr, James J. G. Bias, Samuel D. Hastings, and Thomas Butler.

The committee withdrew, and, during their absence, several gentlemen addressed the house in a feeling and appropriate manner. The committee returned, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, we view with deep regret the demise of the late Mr. JAMES FORTEN, and feeling that in his death the public has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and an honorable patriarch, one who was held in the highest estimation—therefore,

Resolved, That we have ever regarded the character of the late Mr. JAMES FORTEN as being that of a truly great man—first, because of his extraordinary industry and enterprise in his particular vocation. 2d. Because of the rich example he has left to us, to our children, and to our children's children, in his filial and paternal affections towards his widowed mother and sister. 3d. Because, notwithstanding the most discouraging and crushing obstacles that beset his path, he rose to be a man of extensive intelligence and great respectability.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his respected family in the afflictive but wise dispensation of Divine Providence towards them.

Resolved, That J. G. Bias, Stephen Smith, Thomas Butler, Samuel D. Hastings, and James Neeldum be appointed a committee, whose duty it shall be to make arrangements for a public meeting, when an Eulogium shall be pronounced on the life and character of the late JAMES FORTEN.

Resolved, That Thomas Butler, John P. Burr and Stephen H. Gloucester be a committee to convey a copy of these proceedings to the bereaved family.

On motion of Mr. William Harned, seconded by Mr. John P. Burr,

Resolved, That the Rev. William Douglas be requested to furnish a copy of his address, delivered on the funeral occasion of our beloved fellow citizen.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to all the different papers in the city for publication, and to New-York and Boston for the same purpose.

STEPHEN H. GLOUCESTER, Sec'y.

ISAAC I. WHITE, Sec'y.

Grace Douglas. PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1842.

My Brother: This dear child of God has gone to her rest in heaven. She died March 9th. I have just returned from her funeral. As you know, she belonged to that class among us, whose complexion identifies them with the slaves, and, of course, subjected her to the scorn and hatred of the oppressor. A dark skin, in this nation, associated with slaves; a white, with slaveholders. The heart of Grace Douglas has been wrung with anguish by the reproach cast upon her by Church and State, because of the color of her skin. But she has gone to where this cruel and fiendish prejudice can never more afflict her. Indeed, so deeply was her heart imbued with the spirit of her Master, that she had learned to feel more for those who despised her for the complexion which her Heavenly Father saw fit to give her, than for herself.

She was identified with the American slave, not merely by her complexion, but by her sympathies—She has long been in the slave's stead; her sorrows were her sorrows, her tears were her tears, her stripes were hers. Seldom have I known any who felt those in bonds as bound with them, more entirely than Grace Douglas. She felt that God was with the slaves, and against their oppressors. Often have I heard her earnestly pray God to pity and forgive those who had pierced her heart with anguish by cold neglect, on account of her complexion, and that she would save this guilty nation from a baptism of blood.

I have never met an instance of a more childlike, practical trust in God, than in Grace Douglas. That God was her ever-present, ever-loving Father, and that she was His own beloved child, were practical truths with her. She leaned on His arm—she put her hand in His hand, and he led her, as a father leads his little one by the hand. She followed after Him as a dear child, walking in love. She dwelt in God, and God in her; and so lived that all who knew her, took knowledge that she had been with Jesus. In every event, she saw her Father's hand—unmoved and undisputed amid the commotions of the world, because she felt that she was hid in the pavilion of her Father's love. She died in heaven. She did not die to go to heaven; she died, and carried her heaven with her. Her Father's love beamed upon her in all she saw and heard. She died, indeed, find rest in Jesus.

Her heart has been with you ever since you first raised the standard of immediate emancipation. She has watched your course with an anxious heart. To the last, she loved the cause of Anti-Slavery. To the bereaved family we would say, weep not for her. Your temporary loss is her eternal gain. The estimation in which she was held was seen in the long procession of all colors and conditions, that followed her body to its last resting place on earth.

H. C. WRIGHT.

[The demise of this most estimable woman and truly beloved friend, succeeding as it does almost instantaneously that of the good and venerable JAMES FORTEN, opens a fountain of feeling within us, welling up to a strong overflow. We shall ever remember her with feelings of respect, admiration and gratitude. She was among our earliest and best friends in the anti-slavery struggle.—Ed. Lib.]

Free Suffrage.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Society, held at the Anti-Slavery Office in Providence, March 7, the following resolutions were passed, viz: Whereas, the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Society, at its last meeting, took decided action against the word 'white' in the 'People's Constitution' so called; therefore—

Glad Tidings!—The Caledonia Safe! The steamer Unicorn arrived at this port on Friday last, bringing the joyful intelligence of the safety of the Caledonia—the latter vessel having been compelled, through stress of weather, to return to Liverpool in a disabled state. The Acadia took her place with a delay of only a day and a half! On arriving at Halifax, she exchanged passengers with the Unicorn, and returned to Liverpool. It is impossible to describe the thrilling sensations that were excited in this community as the tidings spread that the Caledonia was safe—so it was very generally supposed that she had met the fate of the President.

The mail brought by the steam ship Unicorn, was the largest that ever arrived in the United States. The number of letters was about 40,000, and there were 40 bags of newspapers. The postage on the letters for New-York amounted to about \$3,300; Philadelphia \$650, Baltimore \$200; Albany (city and distribution) \$500.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Liverpool from Halifax Feb. 15th, after a passage of a little more than eleven days.

Lord Ashburton sailed from England for New-York, about Feb. 15th.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and heir apparent to the Throne, was christened in St. George's chapel, Windsor, on the 28th January, with great pomp and splendor.

Corn Laws!—Triumph of the Ministry.—Sir Robert Peel's policy with reference to the corn law question, has been favorably received by the House of Commons by a clear majority of 123.

France has refused to join the alliance against the slave trade.

There are later accounts from China, confirming and giving the particulars of the re-capture of Chuen, and the capture of Ningpo, by the British force.

Lord Morpeth (now in this country) has lost his election for Parliament in the city of Dublin, having received 3435 votes, while his Tory opponent, W. H. Gregory, received 3825. Gregory's majority 390.

A terrible gale was experienced in England and the neighboring waters on the evening of January 26th. Accounts had reached Lloyd's, of the loss of 23 vessels on that dreadful night, besides which it was feared that others had foundered. Many lives were lost. Damage was done to vessels in Waterford (Ireland) harbor to the amount of £12,000.

The celebrated Count Pozzo di Borgo died lately at Paris, in the 75th year of his age.

The petition against the corn laws from Preston, has received nearly 17,000 signatures, and the memorial to the Queen from the female inhabitants has appended to it 9500.

The Leeds township petition, for the repeal of the corn laws, received, in little more than a week, upwards of 48,000 signatures, and the petition from the female inhabitants nearly 24,000.

The British Parliament was opened on the 3d ult., by Her Majesty the Queen in person.

Return of the Caledonia to Liverpool. The steamer Caledonia, which left Liverpool Feb. 4th for Halifax and Boston, was disabled in a tremendous gale on the 10th, about 1300 miles from Liverpool, in consequence of which, she found it necessary to put back. She first touched at Cork, and thence proceeded to Liverpool, where she arrived on the 17th.

Extract from the letter of a passenger on board the Caledonia steamer, dated Cork, 15th February:—'She had a fair wind, and walked the water admirably for the three first days; but on the 7th, the wind chopped round, and blew very hard from the westward. On the 8th, the storm increased; continued on the 10th, that the fore-tarboard, bulwarks and ice-house were carried away, the fore cabin filled with water, the passengers washed out—the bedding saturated—the iron railing on the main-deck, and the iron railing on the main-deck were twisted off—the wheel-house damaged, and the larboard paddle boat partially stove in.

In this dilemma, the ship was navigated by her sails, while they tried to secure the rudder with chains and bolts. The storm raged, with fearful violence on the 11th, and at six o'clock on the evening of that day, the captain and officers decided upon returning and putting into Cork for repairs—the rudder being completely twisted and useless, and the sea running very high.

The Stockholm papers state that a dreadful conflagration occurred at Drontheim, in Norway, at the close of the village school in the afternoon, the children ran out to slide on a pool close at hand, but the ice broke under their weight; the water was deep, and nineteen were drowned.

A spontaneous combustion of coal took place on board H. M. Steamer Axion, while on her way from Cork and Liverpool to Portsmouth, with a large number of soldiers on board, and a large number of soldiers on board. The fire was extinguished after six hours and a half that the ship was saved.

The Caledonia—The excitement when the steam-ship Unicorn was telegraphed, exceeded any thing we have witnessed for a long time. State street was crowded with people earnestly discussing the probabilities of the cause of the non-arrival of the Caledonia, and the sudden re-appearance of the Unicorn, which, it was supposed, was on her way to Liverpool. The Hingham steamboat General Lincoln, went down the harbor, crowded with passengers, who were impatient to learn the news, and she met the Unicorn about seven miles from the city, when she put about and came up in company with her. When the Unicorn came within hailing distance of the wharf at East Boston, every one called out, 'Is the Caledonia safe?' Capt. Douglas answered, at the top of his voice, 'yes! yes! Then such a shouting! Three times three cheers were given by the multitude on the wharf, and then three times three more, which were answered by the people on board the Unicorn. No one thought to inquire whether the Unicorn brought any other news than that respecting the Caledonia. There might have been revelation in England of peace, or China might have been taken—nobody would have cared a farthing about it. All interest was absorbed in the fate of the Caledonia.—Transcript.

From SOUTH AMERICA.—H. B. M. schr. Hornet, at Jamaica from Chagres, brings accounts of a great battle between the Bolivians under Gen. Bolivar, and the Peruvians under Gen. Gamara, which was won by the former.

The battle, it is said, lasted only 30 minutes, yet there were killed, and wounded, or taken prisoners, of the Peruvians, about 3000 men, out of an army of 4000; while the loss of the Bolivians, in killed and wounded, was only 150. The Bolivian force amounted to 7000 men. During the action, the President of Peru, Gen. Gamara, was shot.

Gen. Gamara, our readers may remember, had proposed to Bolivia to suppress a movement there in favor of Gen. Santa Cruz.

From the N. O. Bee, Feb. 21.

Terrific Steamboat Explosion and loss of Life.—The steam boat Mohican, captain Heaton, on Saturday evening last, the 19th Feb. inst., whilst engaged, with the tow-boat Star, in towing the British ship Ed. Horn, (inward bound), across the Bar, burst all her boilers, by which, we regret to add, that from twelve to fourteen lives were lost, among whom are the two engineers, two firemen and three deck hands. Lieut. Bekup, one of the Revenue officers at the Balize, was blown from the boat on board the Star, and was killed on the spot. The mate of the Ed. Horn was killed by the explosion, and the captain is dangerously wounded. The latter, and captain Heaton, who is likewise badly hurt, were brought to the city yesterday on board the Star, and medical aid was immediately procured to render them every possible assistance.

The Mohican caught fire immediately after the explosion, and was, entirely consumed. The deficiency of water in the boilers is said to have been the origin of this afflicting accident.

Slave Trade.—By the Louisian, from Havana, we learn that the authorities of Cuba had adopted the strictest measures to prevent any further importation of slaves from Africa; a late arrival of negroes had been seized, and a similar fate awaits any subsequent landing.—The departure of vessels for Africa is effectually stopped, and the suppression of this illegal and inhuman traffic may therefore be considered as final. Most of the planters aided in obtaining this result, deeming it for their interest. It is thought that more will be taken of the slaves! The product of Cuba is now at its maximum, and will soon decrease, as the slaves do not live long.—Phil. N. Am.

Mr. Philip H. Nicklin, well known as an extensive publisher and bookseller of this city, died this morning very suddenly, at the drug store of Mr. Melzer, at the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets. Mr. Nicklin was passing in the vicinity of the store, and feeling indisposed, stopped in, where, in a short time afterwards, he expired. Mr. N. was somewhat advanced in years, and has been long well known and respected by our citizens.—Phila. Gaz.

Great Meeting of the People.—A meeting of the friends of the present system of Public Schools in this city, is to be held to-morrow afternoon in the Park. The call is signed by about twenty hundred adult citizens. A demonstration so overwhelming, was never before known in this city.—N. Y. Paper.

The nomination of John L. Graham as Postmaster of New-York, was confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday.

Painful Development.—We learn that Mr. Todd the Senator from the Mathews District, in the Virginia Senate, has been detected in forgeries to a large amount.—Petersburg (Va) Intell. March 5.

L. R. Lawrence alias John Smith, has been arrested and confined in jail under a penalty of \$10,000, at Vicksburg, for endeavoring to run off with three slaves two males and one female. According to the Vicksburg Whig, he was about starting for Cincinnati.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester Spy, says that an anti-slavery meeting was recently held in the Garden Valley, East Tennessee, which was addressed by several men of distinction.

Mr. David Dorrance, well known and esteemed as the keeper of the United States Hotel, on Chestnut street, died this morning after a lingering illness.—Phila. Gaz.

Free People of Color.—In the Maryland Legislature on Tuesday, the Senate rejected the bill from the House, respecting the free people of color in that State. It incorporated the wishes of the late Slaveholders' Convention.

John J. Crittenden has been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clay.—National Intelligencer.

Mrs. Gen. Gaines.—The great case of Mrs. Gaines, now before the United States Court, sitting at Washington, involves claims by her on the estate of Daniel Clark, amounting to between \$50,000,000 and 60,000,000.

Arrival of the Amistad Captives at Sierra Leone.—Accounts have been received at Salem, that the barque Gentleman, hence, arrived at Sierra Leone in January, having on board the Amistad Africans.

The Lockport balance contradicts the report that Grogan, of kidnapped memory, is dead; but says he was in the village on the 1st inst., in good health, and assured the editor he was not dead.

Ice brought from the Illinois river to Cincinnati was sold on the 23rd ult., at auction, at prices ranging from \$4.25 to \$6.25 a ton.

Yesterday morning, the lilac and rose bushes were in leaf, the willows were flaunting their delicate foliage, and the grass was as green as if the time of the singing of the birds had come. Phila. U. S. Gazette, March 7.

Another Suicide.—Mr. Henry Thompson, a young man, committed suicide by hanging himself in the blacksmith shop of Deacon Lemon, in the town of Groveland, Livingston Co., on Thursday night last. He was the brother of the young man who shot a few weeks since hurried himself into eternity in the same manner, and very near the same place.—Livingston Repub.

Gen. Cuzlen, minister of war at Brussels, blew out his brains on the 15th ult.

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. John T. Raymond, Mr. John Smith to Miss Elizabeth A. Niles. On the 3d inst. by the same, Mr. Francis N. Niles to Miss Margaret Rose, all of this city.

DIED.—In this city, Feb. 28th, Mr. Gabriel Mahoney, aged 40.

March 9th, Rev. George H. Black, aged 42; in the triumph of faith, fully relying on that gospel he had preached.

March 13th, Sarah Stephens Adams, daughter of George and Hannah S. Adams, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The funeral of Mr. James Forten, senior, took place yesterday afternoon, and proceeded from his residence in Lombard street, to St. Thomas's church, of which Mr. F. has been long a member.

The funeral was one of the largest that has been seen in Philadelphia for a great length of time. We may say to persons at a distance, that Mr. Forten was a colored man—a native of this city, who had acquired wealth and respectability among us. And those who had known him in his usual life, followed him to his grave as a token of their regard for the excellence of his character. He had won the respect of men of all persuasions, and all shades of complexion; and they bore testimony to the unwavering probity of his conduct in all his various relations in life.—U. S. Gazette.

The letter of Mary Grew, containing forty-eight dollars from the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, was duly received; and copies of the Liberator are now sent, as therein directed. The two additional copies will be sent (as heretofore) to the Female A. S. Society, 4 Arch St. until otherwise ordered. W.

Abolitionists of Plymouth County, TAKE NOTICE!

The quarterly meeting of the County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at South Scituate on FRIDAY NEXT, 25th instant, and not on Thursday, 31st inst. as advertised in our last number.

Be particular to observe!

Essex County Meeting.

ANOTHER ALTERATION OF THE TIME.

Notice was given in the last Liberator, that the ensuing Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society would be held on Thursday, the 24th inst. instead of Wednesday, the 23d, as first advertised. This was on account of a meeting at Lynn, which it was supposed might, in some degree, interfere.

NOTICE IS NOW HEREBY GIVEN, that in consequence of the difficulty of procuring a suitable place for the meeting on Thursday, it will be held on the day originally appointed, viz: WEDNESDAY, THE 23d INSTANT, at the Methodist Meeting-house, in Ipswich.

WM. BASSETT, Pres. of the Essex Co. A. S. Society.

Lynn, March 15, 1842.

ESSEX COUNTY AWAKE!

The regular quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Methodist Church, Ipswich, on WEDNESDAY, March 23d, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Various important resolutions, relating to the Church, the State, the American Union, &c. which were laid upon the table for further discussion at the last meeting, will come up for consideration.

Several friends from abroad will be present, and it is hoped the anti-slavery men and women of old Essex will make a grand rally.

JAMES D. BLACK, Sec.

Danvers, March 1, 1842.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its quarterly meeting at South Scituate, on

